



DARING AND SUFFERING.

A HISTORY OF THE ANDREWS RAILROAD RAID INTO GEORGIA IN 1862.

The Most Heroic and Tragic Episode of the Civil War.

BY WILLIAM PITTINGER

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Buffum followed after him and got over the fence with difficulty, but though a very brave man and a hard fighter, he was a poor runner. One Confederate, who was quite swift footed, kept right after him, gaining considerably, and threatening to shoot him if he did not stop. To this Buffum paid no attention, for a running man has an uneasy hand and no certain aim, but he soon stopped because of exhaustion just as the man overtook him. Now Buffum thought it the right time to try his "Yankee wit"; so he threw himself down and said: "I am so done out that I can go no further; you run on and catch that fellow," pointing to a fugitive running a short distance ahead. But the man saw the design, and with a great oath declared that he had him now and meant to keep him. Poor Buffum was allowed a very brief time to rest, and then was marched back again to the prison. I have scarcely a doubt that if he had not waited to unlock the doors they would have made good his own escape.

Capt. Fry and myself were close together in going down the stairs, he being a little in advance. At a glance he saw there was no chance in the front yard—the way we had intended to take—and at once turned to the back door, which was open by the passage of the rebel deserter. He got over the wall with little effort, but finding himself chased as Buffum had been, he used a little strategy. A good many shots were being fired in all directions, and he suddenly threw up his hands and fell flat. Those who were following him passed on after un wounded game, and when the way was clear he arose and resumed his course. He was seen again and had a most desperate chase, but reached the shelter of the friendly woods.

At no time in all my southern experience did I find defective vision to be such a dreadful misfortune as just now. My eyes were easily dazzled by a sudden increase of light, and as I came out of the obscurity into the broad light, for some seconds I could scarcely see at all. In this interval I was parted from Fry by running to the front door according to our original plan. There were two frightened guards in the gate tossing their guns about and seeming not to know what they should do. These were not dangerous-looking and I ran up to them—for now the power of seeing had come back; but just as I was about darting out of the gate I saw the stream of guards outside. They called on me to surrender, but I was not ready for that and hurried back into the yard. A sentinel tried to shoot me at point blank range, but, fortunately, his gun failed to go off. I got back into the jail and now started out the back way—the course I should have taken at first. There were a number of guards in the back yard by this time, but in the confusion I got through them and to the top of the fence. What was my dismay to see a considerable number of self possessed soldiers outside waiting with lifted guns to shoot any one whose head might appear above the fence. I jumped very quickly down on the inside. One hope yet remained. I ran into the building and out at the front door, thinking that now the front gate might not be guarded, and that in this least likely way I might slip through. But it was vain; a large number of soldiers were on the ground and they were being carefully posted. I saw that the first panic and all the advantages of surprise were over. I ran back into the jail to try the back door once more, but a sentinel was now standing at it and several soldiers followed me into the building. I did not care whether they fired or not, for I now utterly despaired. I went up the stairway, the guards not troubling me, and looked out at the chase which was continuing over the adjacent hills.

It was a wild and exciting spectacle. Company after company of soldiers came up. The bells of the city were ringing, and shots were being fired rapidly, while loud commands, and screams were mingled. I feared that many of our number were or soon would be killed. Then I left the window and went to the front room where the prisoners of war were, and to my inexpressible surprise found that they had all gone out of their rooms at all! They said that there was too much risk in it—that it would not be possible for any one to get off. But it was a Herculean task upon which our brave boys had entered, and my statement to the marshal was literally correct, though it could be of little use to him. I cannot look back upon what they did without thinking that in dangers encountered and obstacles overcome, the proudest exploits of Livingstone or Stanley were not superior.

A whole volume would be required for the adventures in detail of these different parties, but some brief account seems needed for the completeness of our story. The different narratives have been furnished me for publication by the parties themselves, or are condensed and revised from accounts published by them, some very near the time of the return of the fugitives. The story in each case was of such extraordinary character that local newspapers were glad of the privilege of laying it before their readers. These different accounts have been carefully compared, and any paragraphs which have only passing or local interest have been omitted.

The first story is that of our engineers, and is furnished by Knight with a few additional items by his companion, Brown. They were the foremost of the whole party in the run for the woods, as they had been in attacking the guard. Knight says:

We started for the woods that were about a mile distant. We ran through gardens or anything else that came in the way, kicking the pickets off several garden fences as the easiest way to get over them. To save us, we were out when we reached the woods, so we could express our condition. The woods was but narrow, and we only stopped the long enough to catch our breath, and then pressed on again. Mason, Poxey and Hawkins were with us. We next entered a large field, in the middle of which was a deep ravine with brush growing about it. Here we rested and took our bearings, and then traveled on. Mason began to get sick, but we worked on and finally started them through the night we were along, secretly, a road.

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# MASSILLON INDEPENDENT, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1888.

## Massillon Independent.

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DAILY ESTABLISHED IN 1857.

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Contributions on subjects of general and local interest are solicited and the use of the columns of this paper to agitate proper matters is urged.

Advertising rates will be furnished upon application.

The DAILY INDEPENDENT wishes to be at once sure and convenient to the people of Massillon. It wants them to read it, think about it, and write to it. It wishes them to consider it their property and a private enterprise. It wants them to be at once useful to its usefulness.

The Independent's Telephone No. is 43.

MASSILLON.

To manufacturers, Massillon offers the shipping facilities afforded by four lines of railroads, touching eleven terminal points, the Ohio canal, and the facilities for the transaction of business offered by two telegraph companies, three express companies and a telephone company. Its natural advantages are great coal mines, stone quarries furnishing building stone and sand for either glass or iron furnaces and beds of clay for building brick and fire brick. It has good schools, churches, plenty of amusements and social advantages, making it a pleasant place of residence.

FRIDAY FEBRUARY 10, 1888

Drop your letters in the nearest box.

Mr. Howells never really cared for the post office.

Grandpa Payne has killed two birds with one stone.

The engineer's report to the council is very intelligible.

The State impatiently awaits the passage of a two-cent railroad rate bill.

Mr. Crowley, the eminent chimpanzee, of Central Park, is dangerously ill.

This paper does not publish rumors unless able to establish, or willing to deny them.

The beginning of the end is in sight. The road tax ordinance will be repealed.

The one-cent stamp is a dead issue for local mail. We now must use the ghastly green.

The discussion of the county finances is as interesting as their mysteries are intricate.

There are so many pleasant things that can be said both of Mr. Howells and Mr. Shepley that it is hard to choose.

"You are too radical," is what most men say when confronted with an argument they cannot disprove, or who do not sympathize with a forcible expression of opinion.

Why is it that we hear so little now, of the prospects of the Y. M. C. A. The city is very friendly to the project, and it is found to be a success if pushed. Such an institution is needed.

What a great place for resignations Massillon is, in any way. Here Phil. Hess bent on throwing up a fifty dollar office, and close on his heels is M. Howells giving back a presidential postoffice.

The caucus the rude instrument of an undeveloped country, which ought to be discarded when news papers afford an opportunity for effecting the purpose for which it was designed.

Let the letter carriers rejoice. A bill has been introduced in Congress, fixing their salaries at \$800 for the first year, \$900 for the second year, and any sum up to \$1,200, for each succeeding year.

Senator Platt says that the wage workers in Connecticut and Rhode Island alone own more property than all the wage workers in the world outside of the United States. But of course the tariff had nothing to do with the fact.

The suggestions in the municipal contest are so many and brilliant that perhaps the best way to solidify the elements of both parties, would be to drop the men and take up the women. Give the women a chance. Then what a glorious advertisement it would be!

Prof. Proctor says that the natural gas supply will give out in less than a century. There is nothing the Pittsburgh and Findley people like to know so well as statements to this effect.

In their controversy about Andrew Roy, perhaps both the Chapman correspondent, and John McBride forgot that the miners owe as much gratitude to the Hon. S. C. Bowman, of Massillon, as to any one else, for his influence, while in the House, exerted to secure the passage of the first mining laws.

The question raised by "Road Tax" as to the personal liability of Mr. Limbach, the lord high executioner and commissioner extraordinary of the streets of Massillon, for road tax unconstitutionally collected, is calculated to harrow the soul of that unfortunate with doubts and fears.

"We believe we express the sentiment of the people of Louisiana when we express the hope that the bill may become a law during the present session." So says the New Orleans Picayune referring to the Blair educational bill. It has been popularly supposed that the principal opposition to the bill, came from the section to be benefitted by its operation.

Mr. Erastus Winan, the well-known capitalist, has undertaken to find a method for securing by the use of coal, as economical and perfect a fuel, and an infinitely more reliable one than natural gas. His experiments are satisfactory. These will prove that the manufacturer who has moved into the dreary locations where gas is to be had, has made a mistake. Coal is King.

The boom is abroad in the land and as it rumbles down from the fourth ward, its echoes say "Tom Volkmar for mayor"—on the Democratic ticket of course. The nurses of the weakling, it seems, recognize the death of the movement which was to elevate the Unconstitutional Collector, and propose to secure all his followers for Thomas. Meanwhile Mayor Frantz is modestly confident and serene.

The fact of the matter is, the party for enlargement is not entirely honest in its professions. They come before the public asking to spend only \$16,000 when in reality they will require a much greater sum. They were frank and sincere in this matter they would ask for no assistance from the general assembly.

The proposition to enlarge is extravagantly nonsensical. The faction favoring it would like to have a bill passed without the security afforded by the clause to which attention has been called.

Mr. Jay Gould has been kind enough to have Colonel Jones's remarks in opposition to government telegraph service, sent by wire to The INDEPENDENT. The INDEPENDENT is obliged to Mr. Gould. Such liberality on Mr. Gould's part is unusual.

As Colonel Jones's speech is interesting and timely, it is published as proper news matter, but it will be well, in reading it, to bear in mind that the paper was invited to accept it as a present at the hand of the Western Union Telegraph Company.

Still, as every one must admit, the means of transmission, does not affect the argument of the effort.

The New York Sun laments that often one sees a distinguished figure in blue and brass moving along the street with about three inches or less of a slender white chip held horizontally in front of his teeth. It is a policeman with a toothpick. There is no greater instrument of vulgarity than a toothpick. The sight of it in use is most offensive and never justifiable.

It should never be seen in the mouths of private citizens, but when it appears above the cerulean horizon of a blue coat collar it becomes subversive of those indispensable instincts and restraints upon which alone discipline can be built up. The toothpick is positively inadmissible.

The sneers of Democratic papers at Mr. Thobes's lack of money in pushing his claims to a seat in Congress, do not weaken his rights in the least. More honor to the workingman for having fought his way.—Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

The apparently innocent little tin can is to be shamed as a dangerous deceiver, and soon its only use will be to furnish amusement to cruel boys. Good authorities tell us that the solder is liable to form poisonous combinations with the fruit acids, and point to a recent death from that cause, in this city. Beware of the tin can! Glass is the thing to use. Besides we manufacture glass-ware in Massillon, and must encourage the industry.

Richard K. Fox, proprietor of the vilest of sheets printed without interruption, has been arrested for violating the criminal code, by encouraging prize fighting. This man, who is despised by even the notables, but in his way honorable, John L. Sullivan, has done more to encourage vice of all sorts than any living man, and if he cannot be punished under existing laws, New York ought to enact some special legislation to cover his case.

At a risk of being accused of waving the bloody shirt, THE INDEPENDENT mildly remarks that on Tuesday the House passed four bills appropriating a total of \$400,000 for new Federal buildings, in small towns, namely: Greenville, S. C., population 6,160; Asheville, N. C., population 2,616; Springfield, Mo., population 6,522; Monroe, La., population 2,070. Meanwhile Massillon, O., population 10,000, has a postoffice occupying one room in a business block, the rental of which amounts to one dollar each year.

County Commissioner Laiblin, who reads his INDEPENDENT with care, has been good enough to act individually upon a suggestion made last week, through this paper. His statement of the financial condition of the county is the first made in a very long time, which is at all complete, and people who desire to keep informed in such matters certainly owe Mr. Laiblin some gratitude for his pains. There is one little question pertinent now, and that is, how do the County Commissioners expect to meet that little matter of \$25,000, due this spring?

Now is the time for the people of this county to insist upon moving the fair grounds to the Bonfield farm, or letting them alone. It is well known that \$16,000 will not cover one third of the expense of enlarging the present grounds, and if the effort is permitted, a debt of \$50,000 will be saddled upon the county, before the work is done. The thing to do is to move the institution to the Bonfield farm where there is plenty of room, and where permanent improvements can be made at the lowest possible cost.

Some of the printer's trade papers are inquiring with a good deal of vigor why it is that one code of morals is established for the bar and another for the press. For instance, an attorney, who advocates the granting of any franchise before a city council, is reckoned as doing nothing wrong and may draw his check for the labor; but let a newspaper take up the same cause, and the cry goes up of "a subsidized press." A lawyer may plead forgiveness for the most atrocious crimes—for pay, but should a newspaper do the same, it would be banished from respectable circles. The argument is not that the press should be given the same privileges that are granted the bar, but is that society does a grievous wrong in permitting and praising the members of one profession for doing that which by members of another would be denounced.

Senator Ingalls says: "I don't see anything wrong with prohibition. It works very well in Kansas. The prohibition people have the prohibition law—that's what they wanted, and the whisky-drinkers have all the whisky they want. There seems to be no reason for complaint there."

The advantages of manual training, in connection with educational institutions, has become more and more apparent during the past decade. The education of action and observation must, sooner or later, supersede the old methods. The tyrannical wielder of a hickory gad must give place to the genial superintendent of a workshop, where mutual help and encouragement shall give zest to both study and work. Nature recommends "education by doing." It is a pity that legislators have not more time to study this line of progress and development.

The sneers of Democratic papers at Mr. Thobes's lack of money in pushing his claims to a seat in Congress, do not weaken his rights in the least. More honor to the workingman for having fought his way.—Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

## ABOLISH THE CAUCUS.

Faithfully following in the footsteps of our ancestors, the political parties of Massillon have each year held caucuses, for the purpose of naming candidates to be voted for at primary elections. Every one is privileged to attend these caucuses and any name may be presented for consideration.

Theoretically the caucus is a convenience by which names of possible candidates are made public, and views are interchanged. In reality it is an instrument, by which a few work up combinations not desired by the citizens at large. True enough, all have the right to attend these meetings, but the simple fact is, they will not.

Assuming however that no harm can be accomplished by its means, what use is it? With newspapers daily and weekly, and in all languages, there is ample opportunity for all aspiring patriots to get their names before the public. Let the caucus be abolished, and arrange with the central committee to receive names to be printed on the primary election ticket. The larger this city becomes, the more impracticable becomes the caucus, in but very few places of any considerable size, is it now an institution.

## NO LEGISLATION NEEDED.

Come to think about it, if the zealots who are hiding the rotund form of Senator Snyder in a mass of petitions and memorials asking for an act by which the county can vote on a proposition to enlarge the fair grounds at a cost of \$15,000, only knew it, there is a law on the statute books which will answer every purpose.

If the short-sighted persons who desire the present fair grounds to be enlarged, and conscientiously believe that it can be done for \$15,000, really wish a vote on the matter, no special legislation is needed.

Such a bill was passed by the legislature, and provides for the expenditure of \$15,000 for the extension of the grounds with the consent of a majority of the voters. The point that will nip the project is embraced in the clause which says that the whole movement must be declared off, if any additional expenditure will be required to build county roads or bridges made necessary by an enlargement.

## MANUAL TRAINING SCHOOLS.

THE INDEPENDENT of a day or two ago described the purpose of the Baltimore manual training school. There is no doubt but that this sort of education is steadily gaining in popularity and must soon be generally incorporated into the public school system. The success of the industrial schools, also in this line, proves that the idea is a popular as well as a useful one. The Columbus Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette says:

Common sense is making its way in the schools. Manual training is to be made compulsory for the two lower classes in the Albion high school. A room in the school basement has been fitted up for the purpose, and the work will not be allowed to hamper the regular studies.—Springfield, Mass., Republican.

## Wheeling & Lake Erie Election.

TOLEDO, O., February 7. At the annual meeting of the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad stockholders here to day, the old board of directors was re-elected as follows: George J. Forrest, George W. Davis, Melville E. Day, D. E. Garrison, S. C. Reynolds, M. D. Woodford, J. G. Warwick. The board will meet to organize in New York on the 9th inst. The election was a formal affair, the voting being largely by proxy.

## Living Witnesses!

Ask any one who has ever used Dr. Price's Pleasant Purgative Pellets as to their merits. They will tell you that pimples, blots and eruptions disappear; that constipation—that bane of disorders—is relieved; that the appetite is restored, that the whole system is renovated and regulated beyond any conception by these little wonder-workers.

Being purely vegetable, they are perfectly harmless; being composed of concentrated, active ingredients, they are powerful! Purge and purify the system will be unknown. Of all drug-

Calamities that happen to us are trials, those that happen to others are judgments. Show good judgment and avoid calamities by giving Warner's Log Cabin Sarsaparilla trial. It purifies the blood, regulates the system, and insures good health. Largest bottle in market, 120 doses \$1. Druggists.

## A Timely Caution.

Put a one cent stamp on a newspaper, Put a one cent stamp on a circulaire, Put the two cent stamp now pay the fare. Where one once carried the drop letter, Stick on stile, on stile with care. The ghastly green on the drop letter.

## ASTONISHING!

### A Postmaster Resigns.

MR. HOWELLS GIVES UP HIS OFFICE AND MR. SHEPLEY GETS IT.

The Letter and the facts—What Mr. Howells Says—What Mr. Shepley Says—What Mr. Warwick Says—What Everybody Says.

[From Monday's Daily]

Shades of Thomas Jefferson and Andrew Jackson! What has come over the spirit of the United Democracy of which the New York Sun speaks? Anthony Howells, postmaster of this first-class presidential office has resigned! He has actually given it back, salary and all, and Felix R. Shepley is going to have the place! The Cleveland Plain Dealer, of Sunday, contained this special, emanating from Senator Payne's private secretary:

## A SURPRISE FOR MASSILLON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 4.—Massillon will be treated to a surprise when Sunday's Plain Dealer reaches that city. Ex-State Treasurer Anthony Howells has resigned as postmaster and Senator Payne has recommended F. R. Shepley for the place. This ends an interesting story. In December, 1885, Ex-Lieutenant Governor Warwick recommended Shepley, and he was upon the verge of nomination when Howells' name was sent to the Senate. The curtain can now be rung down on all hands happy. Mr. Howells intends retiring from active business.

The Plain Dealer's dispatch is substantially correct, for here is Mr. Howells' letter of resignation, and what he says about the matter:

MASSILLON, O., Jan. 9, 1888  
Hon. Grover Cleveland, President of the United States:

DEAR SIR:—For the reason of private business, I feel that I am unable to give my official duty that which it requires and should have, and believing that a public duty should not suffer, I feel obliged to send you my resignation as postmaster of this city, to take effect as soon as my successor can be appointed and qualified. The first of February next would be desirable, or at least not later than the first of March, 1888.

Very respectfully yours,  
ANTHONY HOWELLS, P. M.

A long line of visitors kept filing in the office of the Howells Coal Company this morning, and there is a lurking suspicion that some of them would have been willing to fill the unexpired term. Finally it was the newspaper man's turn. Mr. Howells said:

"I have been contemplating this step for six months, but I have consulted no one in the matter. My reasons are explained in my letter. While no official action towards naming my successor has been taken, I have known for two weeks that my resignation had been accepted. I have received a letter inquiring if F. R. Shepley was still in the city, and would be a candidate. I of course answered that he was, and would probably be a candidate; that if he would not others would undoubtedly spring up. I took charge of the office June 4, 1885. Now whether Shepley will fill my unexpired term, or will be appointed for four years, I do not know. My son, E. S. Howells, will resign, as I need him in my increasing private business. That has been the expectation all the time; though of course, anything I can do to make the change an easy one for my successor will be done."

"Mr. Howells, do you suppose the new postmaster was recommended by Senator Payne?"

"Well yes. The fact is, Payne really recommended Mr. Shepley two years ago, notwithstanding the trouble that was then made. I don't suppose the real situation was ever understood. The causes which led me to become a candidate are interesting, but it is a long story, and I guess I'd better not tell it. However, at a comparatively late day, I concluded to come out as a candidate, and told my plans to Shepley, giving him the reasons. The race was a very close one, and the pressure brought to bear on the Senator was intense. He really wished to recommend Shepley, and when I left Washington, I expected his appointment. But, as I said, the pressure was so great, that he gave up the job of deciding between us, and placed all our papers in the President's hands. I have always understood that it was the President personally, and not Vilas, who dictated the appointment. He examined the claims, and seeing that they were so close, sent to Payne

## LOCAL HAPPENINGS

Discover this week by independent investigators.

Karl next Wednesday night.

An interesting elocutionary recital will take place February 13 and 14.

Fred. Roth, sentenced to be hanged March 16, will be given a new trial.

Waynesburg and Nimisilla lodges, I. O. O. F., of Canton, will be consolidated.

Letter carrier Young's government mail cart has come. It is a very light and airy vehicle.

Andrew Reymann, of Wheeling, purchased the new side resort at Meyers' Lake, for \$55,000.

A broken arm is the unfortunate result of an accident which has happened to Mrs. Julia Moore.

The poor Alliance marshal has to eke out a miserable existence on \$250 a year. Likewise the mayor.

There is a very general desire that Mr. R. A. Finn accept a nomination for councilman in the fourth ward.

The twenty-first convention of the Y. M. C. A., of Ohio, is to be held in Canton, beginning February 9.

C. H. Stoner, last Thursday purchased two three-year-old colts from Levi Ludwick, of Clinton, Summit county, for \$450.

For a little railroad, valued at less than three-quarters of a million of dollars, the Cleveland & Canton makes itself exceedingly conspicuous.

The Presbyterian social announced for Friday evening of this week, has been postponed on account of the death of Mrs. J. K. Russell.

A committee of Stark county beekeepers will wait on the Agricultural Society to ask for a revision of the premium list on bees and honey.

A life insurance policy issued to John Kegler, for three thousand dollars, expired and was not renewed, a few months before his death.

The Rev. S. Mase, of Greensburg, Pa., married Miss Cora Hessler to Mr. H. H. Hollinger this afternoon, at 1 o'clock, at the home of the bride, near the city.

There are now about forty who have agreed to join the Democratic club mentioned last week. The organization will probably be effected in about ten days.

Frank Hoch is short a pair of particularly beautiful eyebrows, in consequence of using the gasoline instead of coal oil, to start the fire. In the future he will use plain pine kindling.

Tuesday Miss Irene Seeley entertained a large number of her young friends at her home, 39 Kent street, in honor of her friend, Miss Sidney Hesley, late of Martins Creek, Pa.

Miss Libbie Brown, who has been visiting her sister, at Forest, Ohio, for several months, has returned, and accepted a position as clerk in A. C. Jacoby's grocery store, on Richville avenue.

Young John Paul breathes again a free man, having shaken the dust of the county jail from his feet last night. The charge of basterdy and seduction has been settled, his father paying \$1,115 for that purpose.

Dr. T. C. Miller will speak upon "Hygiene of the school room," and "How far has the science of ventilation advanced," before the Ohio State Sanitary Association, which will be held in Toledo on Thursday and Friday.

The Spanish Troubadours, now on a tour under the management of the Redpath Lyceum Bureau, have arranged to give one of their unique concerts in this city, on February 17, for the benefit of the Choral Society.

The latest personal correspondence of Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Russell, is dated Calcutta, India, January 3, and though it tells of wonderful sights and times, is tinged with just the least suspicion of a longing for America.

About twenty friends of Frank Lynch, surprised him at his West Main street home, Wednesday evening. An orchestra was in attendance, and with many amusements the evening wore quickly away. At 10:30 o'clock a supper was served. The gay party left at a late hour.

This appendage to the city government met in Humberger's store last night. It is liable to meet anywhere, except in the city building. Messrs. Miller, Humberger, Huber and Kirchhofer, were present. Outstanding bills were paid, but no business was transacted.

The United States now has 151,000 miles of railroad. This, we believe, exceeds the mileage of all the world besides. What a pernicious and vicious thing that tariff must be under which grew up, in a generation, the vast interests that have called for, credited, and sustains a railroad mileage that would girdle the globe at the equator three times!—American Manufacturer.

The annual meeting of the Massillon & Cleveland Railroad Company was held this morning in the principal office of the company in this city, and was presided over by P. G. Albright, Esq. The following directory was elected for the ensuing year: Louis H. Meyer and Charles W. Cass, New York; J. N. McCullough and John J. Haley, Pittsburg, Pa.; John Sherman, Mansfield, O; P. G. Albright, Massillon; George T. Perkins, Akron.

## PERSONALITIES

And the Matters which Agitate the Society World.

John T. Hays, of Canton, will move to Marquette, Mich.

Mr. Clement Russell has been indisposed for a few days.

Mr. W. H. McCall spent Monday and Tuesday in Pittsburgh.

Mr. W. K. L. Warbley returned from New York Tuesday night.

Miss Jennie Ellis is visiting Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Schroyer, of Canton.

Miss Helen Wales and Miss Steele are visiting Mrs. Hurlbut, in Cleveland.

Miss Nettie Piero, of Canton, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hansen.

Clarence W. Kaley, of Cleveland, is sick at the home of his parents, on North street.

Mr. Frank Sprenger returned to Minneapolis to-day, after a visit of several weeks in this city.

The Hotel Conrad register bears the distinguished name of K. A. Proctor, Orange Lake, Ala.

Mr. James Ralston returned this morning from Colorado, where he has been for the past few months.

Mrs. F. M. Magee, three children and wife of Pittsburgh, are visiting Mrs. E. M. Gillespie, East Main street.

"Grasshopper Jake," after a residence of a year or two in Columbus, is again in his old haunts in this city.

The Hon. William Adair, of Leesville, is in the city. Mr. Adair is one of the pioneer temperance legislators of Ohio.

Assistant Mine Inspector Bell, is spending the week at his home in this city, on account of the illness of his wife.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Von Kanel, of Bowling Green, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Von Kanel, on West Main street.

Henry Clemens, who has been west for some time, has accepted the foremanship of the wood department, of the Canton buggy factory.

The Misses Deiterich, of Heidelberg, Germany, after spending a few weeks in Columbus, have returned, and are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Edward Kachler.

Mr. S. Peter and Miss Anna Rountree were married at St. Mary's Catholic church Wednesday morning Father Rountree, brother of the bride, officiated.

Mr. Charles Hunberger, of Chicago, is visiting relatives in Massillon. He has sold his livery stable interest in that city, and gone into the laundry business.

A fancy dress leap year party will be given by a number of young ladies, on Saturday evening, at the residence of Mrs. Kate Webb, on Main street, Mrs. Webb having kindly offered them the use of her house.

Mr. and Mrs. Jerome Kaley, of Massillon, are visiting at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Shem, sr., on Seneca street. They arrived on Saturday, and Mrs. Kaley will remain with her parents for a few days, until the return of her husband, who left Monday morning for a business trip in the East.—Alliance Leader.

Mrs. Carrie Brown with her brother, Mr. Oliver Jacobs, left on Wednesday for a Southern trip, which will occupy a month or more of time. They will go first to New Orleans to witness the Mardi Gras festivities, then to Jacksonville, Fla., and then to Cuba. They will return by way of the Atlantic coast.

There were forty-five of them. And without a hint or whisper, they poured into the house of Mr. and Mrs. E. Gleitsman Wednesday night, to have a good time and had it. Prof. Oscar Puegner was there with his violin and clarinet. The Philog brothers were there with their instruments, and Miss Louise Gleitsman played the piano. There were duets, quartets and solos. Refreshments, liquid and solid, were served, and the gay party never went home until it was after twelve.

— A NEW SET OF OFFICERS.

The Stark and Wayne County Horse Protective Society.

The business done by the Stark and Wayne County Horse Protective Association, at its annual meeting Tuesday, amounted to little more than an election of officers for the ensuing year. The result is: President, J. F. Roth, Canton; vice president, J. S. Erb, West Brookfield; secretary, R. A. Pinn, Massillon; assistant secretary, C. A. Krider, Massillon; treasurer, Jacob Christman, West Brookfield; marshal of Wayne county, J. S. McCoy, Wooster; marshal of Stark county, C. A. Krider, Massillon; executive committee, N. E. Moffitt, Massillon, J. W. Wilson, Plain, J. R. Byers, Mt. Union.

— A Railroad Wreck.

A new set of wheels, on the baggage car of passenger train No. 5, on the Wheeling & Lake Erie railway, caused that car to be torn from the track, in passing over a frog, this afternoon. The axles were a trifle too wide. The accident occurred in the cut, just beyond the station in this city, the car being somewhat damaged. The track was cleared in an hour and twenty minutes; the troublesome car being patched up, and sent on with the rest of the train.

Rear Admiral Clark H. Wells died in Washington Saturday.

## FAREWELL TO ROAD TAX.

THE COUNCIL DECIDES TO REPEAL THE ORDINANCE.

A Public Document—An Ordinance Declined—A Big Grist of Bills—Ad. Journ For Three Weeks.

The city council met last night, with only Messrs. Liegley and Jarvis absent.

The quarterly report of the mayor showing fines collected amounting to fifty dollars, and poll tax collected amounting to twenty dollars, was read and accepted.

Catherine Gise and Michael Burke, in petition, stated whereas a change of grade on West Main street had caused a culvert to be closed, which had been established for twenty years, the water usually flowing through it had been diverted and passed through their lands, overflowing and damaging them. They desired the nuisance abated. Referred to the committee on streets and alleys and the solicitor.

The clerk read a communication from the solicitor, reporting the disposition of the case of the city against P. G. Albright, for \$2.50 in lieu of two days' labor on the streets. The ordinance, having been declared unconstitutional by the mayor, could only be tested in a higher court. In his opinion the ordinance is constitutional.

Mr. Clutz wished to know how much it would cost to carry the case before the common pleas court.

Solicitor Young thought that possibly fifty dollars would cover the expense. He added that the ordinance ought to be repealed. Not because it was unconstitutional, as decided by the mayor, but because of the injustice of its operations, by which only a few could be compelled to pay. The cities of Canton and Akron, had repealed similar ordinances, and the people of this city desired similar action. As to the constitutionality of the ordinance, he had no doubt. It was merely a police regulation, requiring each citizen to labor on the streets, and fixing a penalty in case of refusal.

Mr. Oehler moved the acceptance of the report, the repeal of the ordinance, and that the solicitor be instructed to drop the case. Carried.

Mr. Leu wanted it distinctly understood that the decision of the Chief of the Tuscarawas was not endorsed by this action.

The clerk read the following report from the city engineer. As some readers, while perusing it, may imagine that the proof reader is off on a vacation, the reporter wishes to announce to the contrary, and states that the report is given in full, clothed in exactly the same language in which it was given to the council:

Gentlemen: In accordance to a resolution passed by your honorable body, I have in compliance with your committee on streets and alleys, made the necessary survey of said Tremont road as she is on record, at the Stark county records at Canton, and had at said time established all points and centers for said road, have also drove stakes on each side of said road, showing the lines north and south there of, to the wide of sixty (60) feet, made also a map of said survey, which I present to your honorable body for investigation, and you may arrange said matters in accordance to your pleasure. Respectfully,

D. A. MILLER, City Civil Engineer.

Solicitor Young asked the engineer if there was any difference between his survey and that of the county surveyor.

The engineer became angry, and said a bad word, beside he did not know. The county surveyor's report was at Councilman Volkmar's house, and so the matter had to be dropped.

The clerk was given an ordinance to establish the lines on Tremont street, which he refused to read, as it was not properly drawn and should have been made by the solicitor.

— THE DEATH OF MRS. RUSSELL.

She Passes Away at 3 o'clock Thursday Morning.

Twenty minutes past three, Thursday morning, Mrs. Lydia H. Russell, wife of Mr. Joseph K. Russell, died at their beautiful home, on East Main street, at the age of sixty years. Mrs. Russell had been ill for one year, during which she gradually failed in strength. A year ago she had a fall, which developed into sclerosis of the menibrane of the spinal column, and which caused her death.

Mrs. Russell was a native of New Hampshire, and since her arrival in Massillon, in 1876, had been prominent, not alone socially but in every good work, into which she could enter. There is therefore a sorrow, which extends far out and beyond the family circle. The shock is not less keen, because so long expected.

Her son, Mr. E. C. Harris, of Council Bluffs, Ia., and Miss Jessie L. Russell, will reach here to-night. The funeral services will be held on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock at the family residence.

— BILLS PAID.

J. C. Pepper ..... \$40.50  
M. Elsas ..... 37.20  
F. Erle ..... 56.40  
J. Kitchen ..... 12.90  
G. Meler ..... 5.00  
T. Lagen ..... 50.00  
G. M. Richardson ..... 45.00  
P. Burt ..... 41.90  
Mrs. Dresden ..... 1.50  
Telephone Company ..... 24.00  
J. H. Hoover ..... 3.50  
Sipno Coal Company ..... 29.10  
Hess, Snyder & Company ..... 1.60  
Hemperly & Jacobs ..... 37.10  
Howells Coal Company ..... 2.70  
Sundries ..... 3.00  
L. Lambach ..... 37.51  
M. A. Brown & Son ..... 1.00  
Soldiers' Relief Committee ..... 11.00  
A. Cone ..... 24.00  
J. Slicker ..... 16.00  
M. Capron ..... 2.50  
Geo. Young ..... 4.20  
G. H. Gove ..... 1.50  
E. E. E. ..... 24.40  
J. R. White ..... 50.00  
Wagner & Son ..... 2.80  
Knapp & Dillon ..... 7.40

— Probate Jurors.

Probate court will convene Monday, March 5. The jury for this court has been drawn and is as follows: Jonas Warbler, Sugar Creek; Samuel Zerbe, Canton; John Taylor, Lexington; George Welker, Massillon; L. B. Yant, Bethel; Hezekiah Nichols, Sugar Creek; Herman Mack, Canton; William Kittering, Jackson; Philip Shaffer, Lawrence; Jesse Erwin, Lexington; Daniel Stephens, Massillon; and Hiram Brown, Marlboro.—Canton Repository.

## JOHN KEGLER

DIED A NATURAL DEATH.

From an Overdose of Morphine, Taken by Himself to Promote Sleep. No Foundation For Sensational Stories.

[From Tuesday's Daily.]

Of all the fine land in the Tuscarawas valley, none is finer than that in the Ehret farm, southwest of the city, owned and managed by John Kegler, who is well known throughout this vicinity. Thursday night, a week ago, he and his family sat down to a hearty supper, finishing with home canned peaches. They were good, and all except his wife ate a freely. Soon after all who had partaken were attacked by pains in the stomach, which continued so long that simple remedies were sent for in this city. It was not thought worth while to call in a physician.

All fully recovered except Mr. Kegler. He passed sleepless nights, and would have to rest during the day, but still he was able to be about and was not thought seriously ill. Yesterday afternoon he went into the house and threw himself on a lounge. After a while his wife noticed that he breathed with difficulty, and becoming alarmed sent for the neighbors. At 5 o'clock he was a dead man.

Mr. Kirkland arrived after he had passed away, and says that death was caused by gastritis. The family unhesitatingly attribute it to the eating of the peaches, which were preserved in tin cans. The acid of the fruit very probably formed a poisonous combination with the solder.

[From Thursday's Daily.]

Since the death of John Kegler, gossip has run riot, and reviled in tales of mystery and horror, without local parallel. Stories of the most cruel nature have been sent on the rounds, to be repeated and magnified, and of such a contradictory nature as to have been undeserving of denial. This paper published every fact in connection with the unfortunate event, but no rumors, and the statements all came from the proper sources of information. Yet people with absolutely no direct knowledge, have presumed that something was being withheld, or ought to be vented. Had the printed accounts been accepted a grave injustice would have been averted.

Coroner Cock arrived yesterday afternoon and was taken to the Kegler home for the purpose of holding an inquest. Before doing so he had an interview with Mrs. Kegler, after which, she not only granted the request of her friends, but insisted upon an immediate post mortem examination. The formalities of an inquest were not observed.

The examination was conducted by Doctors Kirkland and Cock, in the presence of Edward Royer, Conrad Siebold, Andrew Kegler, Joseph Bour, Anton Cron and Frank Shepley.

Doctor Kirkland says this morning: "John Kegler died from an over-dose of morphine, taken by himself, upon his own responsibility, to permit him to sleep." This, then was the direct cause of death, the primary cause being inflammation of the stomach. This in turn had undoubtedly been brought about from eating canned peaches. The peaches had been preserved for three years, and the man on the farm, and the little girl, are still ill, from having taken some of the same fruit. There is absolutely no foundation in fact for any of the current statements of a sensational nature. The funeral took place this morning and was largely attended.

— THE DEATH OF MRS. RUSSELL.

Attwenty minutes past three, Thursday morning, Mrs. Lydia H. Russell, wife of Mr. Joseph K. Russell, died at their beautiful home, on East Main street, at the age of sixty years. Mrs. Russell had been ill for one year, during which she gradually failed in strength. A year ago she had a fall, which developed into sclerosis of the menibrane of

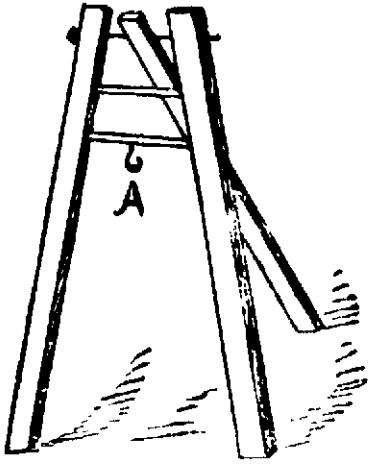


## FARM AND GARDEN.

## A SELF BRACING PORTABLE FENCE FOR POULTRY YARDS.

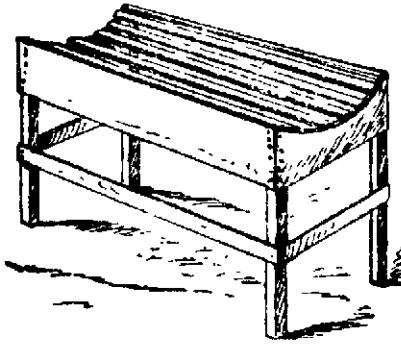
Experiments of Mr. Bonner and Others in Rearing Colts—Final Estimates of the Crop—Pork Packing Statistics Convenient Appliances for Butchering.

At this season all information that in any manner relieves the labor involved in butchering is most welcome. Following are suggestions with illustrations of conveniences from The Ohio Farmer that will be appreciated.



TRIPOD FOR HANGING BEEF OR HOG.

The first figure here given represents a tripod for hanging the beef or hog. It is made of ash scantling, 2 1/2 x 4 inches, and 7 feet long. Two of these are framed together firmly, as here shown, the third one being used as a prop and to elevate the carcass after being hooked on to "A" by means of a short chain or rope around the gambrel stick. It is a convenient device, enabling the farmers to hang up a carcass without assistance, and to take it down when cleaned and ready. The tripod can be folded together and put out of the way when not needed.



A CLEANING TABLE.

The second cut shows a cleaning table. It is made with a slightly curved top to prevent the carcass from rolling off. Its construction is easily seen. The slats on top are 1x2 inches, set on edge and firmly spiked down to the two curved end pieces. It is a very convenient table for cleaning hogs before hanging up, and, indeed, for cleaning and washing almost anything.

A vat for scalding can be made of two inch planks. One described is six feet four inches long and two feet deep. One end is made sloping to facilitate the putting in and drawing out of the carcass. Fill this vat within six inches of the top with boiling water, turn the hog in it several times, until the hair slips off easily, when the animal may be drawn out and placed upon the scaping table. In this last operation the turner shown in the first cut may be used with advantage. Place over the vat, attach the gambrel stick and elevate the carcass as far as needed, then remove the table.

## Treatment of Colts.

The time to grow a colt and lay the foundations for a superior horse is in the first twelve months of its life. Take care of the weanling and you will have a well developed yearling, and ultimately a horse that is a horse. Progressive breeders no longer allow colts to shift for themselves. They feed the young animals on milk, oats and hay, and follow a system of regular exercise and shelter at shelter. A well known breeder of racing horses uses this system in Turf, Field and Farm as follows:

The brood mare, after foaling, is fed liberally on grain. When the flies are bad she is sheltered during the heat of the day and is given the range of sufficient pasture at night. When the air is chilly she is housed at night and is turned out during the day. Each mare is put in a box at feeding time so that she may enjoy her oats in peace.

The foal will begin eating grain when two weeks old, and if the mother is fed in a quiet place the baby will have more inclination as well as time to nose in the trough itself. At five months old the foal is weaned, and it goes for the winter into a sunny and sheltered yard used exclusively for weanlings. At night two colts occupy one box, and during the day the whole band enjoys the bright and bracing weather. Each is fed oats in a separate box and is given plenty of good hay, and gathering in a band for exercise promotes cheerfulness and aids digestion.

Mr. Boggs' experiments with colts at his Tarrytown farm are ably told in the journal quoted from Majolica, the first foal of Starlet and Jessie Kirk, was raised in the old fashioned way. He was allowed to shift as a youngster pretty much for himself, and in the belief that the freezing process was beneficial he was given every opportunity to shiver on the bleak hillsides. As a weanling and a yearling his growth was stunted, and the result was that he grew up into a pocket edition of a trotter. He stands but a shade over fifteen hands. An entirely different plan was followed with Westchester, the brother of Majolica. The dam was fed on grain, and the sucking munched oats with her. As a weanling the colt was sheltered and given oats and bran, and as a yearling he weighed more than his sire. He is now a rangy and powerful horse of 16.1. There is, in the face of many practical tests, no room for argument as to the best method of maturing yearlings.

## Crops of 1887.

The statistician of the department of agriculture, at Washington, gives the following estimates of acreage, product and value of corn, wheat and oats for the country: The area of corn harvested, excluding abandoned or worthless acreage, is 72,000,000 acres, in round numbers; product, 1,756,000 bushels; value, \$640,000,000. Area in wheat, 37,400,000 acres; product, 156,000,000 bushels; value, \$60,000,000. Area in oats, nearly 26,000,000 acres; product, 650,000,000 bushels; value, \$200,000,000. The reports of winter wheat do not show much decrease of area. In Texas there is a considerable increase, and slight increase in some other states. The average decline appears to be between 1 and 2 per cent. In Kentucky the average is 97; Ohio, 98; Michigan, 98; Indiana, 100; Illinois, 98.

## OUR CHECKER COLUMN.

J. T. DENVIR, EDITOR.

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## INSTRUCTIONS FOR BEGINNERS.

The game is played on a board of sixty-four squares of alternate colors, and with twenty-four pieces, called men, of adverse colors. It is played by two persons, the one having the twelve black or red pieces is technically said to be playing the *first side*, and the other having the twelve white to be playing the *second side*. For instance, you have the black men, they will cover the squares from 1 to 12, and your opponent's from A to B:

F	1	2	3	4
A	5	6	7	8
C	9	10	11	12
B	13	14	15	16
D	17	18	19	20
E	21	22	23	24
G	25	26	27	28
H	29	30	31	32

Then take a right hand plow and strike out a furrow from C to D, turn haw and plow out a furrow from E to F, and keep plowing till there is a wide "dead furrow" in the center of the proposed ditch A, B. The more you plow the better, not merely because the earth can be more cheaply moved with the plow than with the spade, but because the plowing is necessary to stir up and loosen the soil, and thus prevent freezing. A sod repeatedly plowed till it is loose and mellow, a foot deep, will stand exposure to zero weather for several days without freezing more than an inch and a half or two inches deep, and this crust, with loose soil beneath, can be broken with a spade.

But it must be understood that the plowing should be well done and the land left in mellow condition. The bottom of the dead furrow should especially be well broken up by the plow. The deeper and the more repeatedly it is plowed the less danger will there be of the work being stopped by frost. In sections where there's much snow, the dead furrow, or the space plowed out for the ditch, will be likely to be filled up with snow, and this will keep out the frost. All that will be necessary in digging the ditch will be to shovel out the snow, and underneath the loose mellow, plowed earth will be found nearly or entirely free from frost.

## The Number of Hogs Packed.

This season, during November and December, says Cincinnati Price Current, the total number of hogs packed at leading points, was 3,835,000, against 4,155,000 during the same period in 1886. This is a falling off of 340,000 head. The weights sold average less than last season. At Kansas City this shortage has amounted to twenty pounds per head, and at Cincinnati twenty pounds. At Chicago the difference has been less, and at Iowa and Nebraska points, the average of weights is nearly the same. It is also stated that there is a reduction in the proportion of dressed to live weight. The above makes it appear that the pork product of the season suffers three reductions—number of hogs, weight and percentage of meat. There has been no falling off in the pounds of pork exported as compared with last season.

## Protecting Half Hardy Plants.

Many half hardy plants, which are left in the ground and are destroyed by the severity of our winters, might be saved by covering the plant with a fairly deep coating of ashes, which may be raked over the soil and dug in when spring comes.

Wood ashes also form an excellent manure for the plants, and spread over lawns produce beneficial effects. In drying a lawn with ashes it is best done when wet weather is likely to follow. After sowing spread on the lawn ought to be rolled. The result will be a strong, close growth of fresh grass for the ensuing season.

## Mules on the Farm.

The mule is a despised animal only in the eyes of those who know little about it. If treated kindly mules are not dangerous animals, and if abused by their drivers are quite likely to return the abuse by kicks. Mules need not be so highly fed as horses in fact, they will not eat grain to a great extent when put before them. They will leave it and not long after will be found patiently pawing and nipping a thistle. To get good active mules breed a large well made mule with neat limbs to a good sized Spanish jack. If you do not wish to have a lazy mule take care that the mule be lively and active. Mules are less subject to disease than horses, and their rate of work averages twice as long. If you cultivate crops mules are superior to horses, as they walk Indian fashion, one foot directly in front of the other.

## A Desirable Fence for Poultry Yards.

W. N. Merwin, Vineland, N. J., described in a recent issue of the World the portable worm fence here illustrated. As this is both cheap, durable and effective, it is here reproduced for our readers.



A PORTABLE FENCE FOR POULTRY.

A wire fence is considered to be the cheapest and best for yarding poultry. The fowls do not attempt to fly over it, because they cannot see the "top rail." Even the Leghorn is modest in her attempts to scale the wire.

The above sketch represents a worm fence made in sections of about ten feet in length and four feet in height, with posts at each end of every section, which may be two inches square. A bottom board six inches wide is to be nailed to these two inch end pieces, and a two inch strip to be nailed in the middle of each section (as is shown in the cut) to secure strength and position to each section.

The working of the fence will take up but little more room, and is self bracing. The wind cannot get hold of the wires to move it.

The sections are fastened together top and bottom with hooks and staples. This fence is portable, and can be moved very readily at any time. No stakes in the ground are necessary.

## Agricultural News.

Farmers' clubs in New York state can have fertilizers analyzed at the general experiment station free of charge.

All the bench and poultry exhibits collected at Columbus, O., for the annual show of the Ohio Fanciers' Association were destroyed by fire.

Potatoes are arriving in large quantities in the port of New York from Scotland.

According to a recent estimate, about one-fourth of the cranberry area of the United States is in New Jersey. After New Jersey, Wisconsin and Massachusetts claim the largest areas devoted to the growing of this fruit.

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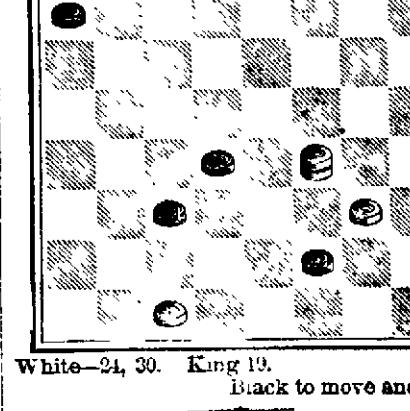
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## POSITION NO. 3.

BY J. T. DENVIR, CHICAGO.

Black 5, 18, 22, 27.



White 24, 30. King 19.

Black to move and win.

The following two games were played at Chicago Checker Club, Saturday evening, January 28, between J. P. Reed (who recently defeated Mr. Priest for the championship of Pennsylvania and \$200) and A. L. Brown:

## GAME NO. 4—SECOND DOUBLE CORNER REED'S MOVE.

11..15	29..35	1..6	27..18	9..18
24..19	9..13	22..18	8..11	23..14
15..21	18..14	13..17	28..23	16..19
18..21	1..17	18..21	17..22	15..10
8..11	4..15	2..19	23..27	1..19
2..16	25..21	1..10	11..16	2..15
11..16	25..21	9..18	10..6	5..9
23..22	10..17	23..24	2..9	11..15
1..8	21..11	16..21	18..15	1..10
11..15	29..35	1..6	27..18	9..18

(1) leads to some very intricate play.

Very unexpected, but equally good.

(0) was under the impression 5, 9 would win; but the game is apparently sound.

## GAME NO. 5—SINGLE CORNER BROWN'S MOVE.

11..15	32..23	11..17	31..24	27..31
22..18	5..14	16..11	12..28	26..27
15..21	21..19	12..16	9..10	31..30
18..21	1..17	21..16	13..17	9..6
8..11	23..19	15..19		

## CHAPMAN.

## A Title at John McBride.

The general form of G. L. Albrecht, representing C. L. McLain & Co., wholesale grocers, was seen in our village Tuesday.

Mrs. William Thomas is visiting her parents at North Lawrence this week.

It is rumored that Wm. Becket, of Sherrolsville, has purchased one of John Baird's houses, and will move there in the spring.

The attorneys of this county have adopted minimum prices for their services. It should now be the duty of the general assembly to fix a maximum price for the same services.

J. F. Snyder has resigned his position of foreman of our brick works, and is succeeded by a Mr. Reed, of Pittsburg.

The scales are up at the new Sippo mine and the miners started to work by the ton. Ten entries giving employment to forty men are now going full float, and in a short time will have the mine opened up so that three hundred tons per day can be taken out. There is nothing slow about the Sippo Coal Co.

Here is a big bargain, a stiff for hat for our dollar, at Spangler & Wade's.

We felt somewhat tickled on reading friend McBride's article on the Roy situation, to which we take exceptions in a friendly way. John denies having anything to do with the memorial, and infers that it was not official business. While the petition pointedly says: "We, the undersigned, representatives of the Ohio Miners' Association, in convention assembled," etc. What does that mean? Why that means that McBride is either trying to smooth the matter over, or the party who drew up the petition, practiced deception; for it led the Governor, as well as others, to believe that it was the desire of the convention. Then again, John says that they selected their own committee to present the same to the Governor. While the fact is, President McBride introduced the members to the Governor personally, in a neat little speech, to which the Governor responded in his usual good manner.

It was throughout a McBride convention, and the idea of such a petition being put through without the knowledge and consent of the chief, seems to us as being absurd. The convention, though composed of the most intelligent miners of Ohio, committed an error in endorsing any candidate for the inspectorship, or interfering with Mr. Roy, for personal reasons, for such actions open the door for discord among the miners. As regards our opinion of Mr. Roy, we would simply say, that we don't go on other people's opinion of him, nor are we intimately acquainted with Mr. Roy, but we take his record, which we have in print, and will back up our assertion, that he has done more for mining legislation than any other man in Ohio to day. Yet we remain opposed to his appointment as chief inspector of mines at present. A mistake of this kind does not cancel all the good he has done for the miners, to our way of thinking.

## CANAL FULTON.

Mr. Charles Brown has purchased the house lately occupied by the Ulrich family, near the new union school building.

Miss Liggett, from Beaver Falls, Pa., is visiting at the home of her uncle, Mr. F. D. Liggett.

Mrs. R. J. Trego, of Delaware, O., left for her home on Thursday of last week.

Mr. Jacob Rheat, of this place, and Miss Laura Denios were quietly married at the home of the bride's parents near Manchester, O., on Sunday, Jan. 29th 1888.

Four persons from this place were the contracting parties in three marriages within four days recently, and more to follow soon, so predicts Dame Rumor, prompted by her all-wise spouse.

Mr. M. J. Brennan, a former resident of this place, and father of Mrs. P. A. Leahy, died at his home in Newburg, O., on Saturday evening. Mrs. Leahy left on Monday morning to attend the funeral which took place Tuesday.

The Alumni Association of the C. F. H. S., assisted by the pupils of the high school, give public literary exercises on Tuesday evening of each week. The programme consists of essays, recitations, readings, debates, papers and music.

Mr. E. E. Porter and his bride, the latter better known as Miss Grace Kurtz, were tendered a grand party at the home of the groom's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Porter, on Thursday evening of last week. The hostess was assisted by her daughters, Mrs. H. A. Fisher and Mrs. B. B. Rayle.

Everybody is happy, except the doctors two of whom are improving the many shining leisure hours practicing in the art of psychoscopy, and they are becoming quite graceful as are all Fultonians who are so inclined. Four dances within three weeks, closing with the beginning of Lent.

## ELTON.

The Elm Run mine is now owned by the Rhodes Company.

Miss Brenner spent several days last week with Miss Emma Hollinger.

Miss Dora King, of Canton, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. John McFarren.

Mrs. Amanda Crist has gone to Wayne county on business of a financial character.

School at Goat Hill had several days vacation, owing to the illness of the teacher's little child.

Infirmary Director Stoner was in the neighborhood several days, intent on the duties of his new position.

Mrs. Ogletorh, an aged woman of eighty-three, is under the care of Dr. McMillan. Her husband is eighty-five years old.

The friends whom Miss Ivy Grant made during her sojourn with us last summer, extend their best wishes for her happiness under her new name, Mrs. Charles Brown.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Hustein will attend a wedding at the pleasant country home of Mrs. Hasler, the high contracting parties being her daughter Cora, to Mr. Harry Hollinger.

We have another aged gentleman in Elton, Philip Bidle, who will be eighty-one years of age February 8. He moves about more sprightly than many who are years his junior, and his mental faculties are bright, too.

## WEST BROOKFIELD.

Harry Smith and Edson Oberlin, will discuss the tariff question at Myer's school house, Friday night, February 10.

The teachers of Tuscarawas township, will hold an institute at West Brookfield, Saturday, February 18. The following, is the programme as arranged by the executive committee: Afternoon session: Cultivation of the Memory, D. W. Walters; School Discipline, C. M. Smith; Definitions, A. J. Mayer; Which Should Precede in Teaching, Grammar, Etymology or Syntax? J. H. Fisher, Jr. Evening session: The Home and School, Prof. E. A. Jones, of Massillon.

Several of our teachers attended examination at Canton, last Saturday.

Thos. Pattinson has had a very sore eye.

Since our last writing, two new basins of coal have been discovered in Tuscarawas township. The first, on David Hensperger and Geo. Killinger's farm, is a big one. Job Morgan drilled through five feet and ten inches of good coal. The second, on Ephraim Royer's farm, has all the indications of being a large one. Speck & Mathie drilled through four feet of coal. The first is leased by the Elm Run Coal Company; the second by the West Massillon Coal Company. These make ten unopened basins of coal in Tuscarawas township, within walking distance of West Brookfield.

Coal has been reached at the Dalton shaft.

The Bachelor band, of Greenville, furnished the music, both instrumental and chin, at Buzzard's Glory literary last Wednesday night.

T. H. Smith and wife, of Massillon, spent Sunday in our village.

There is quite a demand for houses here, in consequence of the new mines in our vicinity.

R. Binion Reinoehl will drill a hole for coal, on his farm.

There are rumors that James Bayler's will build a cheese factory on the "Section," in the near future.

There are rumors of a change in the West Massillon Coal Company. Philip Sonnhalter, the present superintendent and a member of the firm, will retire March 1; and a Mr. Clark, of Cleveland, son of Chas. Clark, who was formerly connected with the Grove Coal Company, succeeds him.

There was a small strike at West Massillon mine No. 2, Wednesday, about a checkweighman.

Mrs. Trauger, mother of Mrs. D. A. Levers, and her son Ezra, of Greenburg, Pa., are visiting with Mr. and Mrs. Levers.

Mrs. Hodgson has another severe illness.

Last Thursday night, a well dressed young lady stopped at the house occupied by Mr. J. L. Yost and his mother, and inquired the road to Massillon. In answer to inquiries she said her name was Emma Chidester, of Massillon, that she was sleigh riding with a young man, and, having had a quarrel with him, left his sleigh and started to walk to Massillon, but lost her way and stopped to inquire the way. Mrs. Yost kept her until Friday morning, when she departed for Massillon. The name is a false one, and her story is worth looking into, as certain parties think the story is made up to cover something deeper.

## DALTON.

Rudy & Stoner shipped a car-load of stock on Tuesday of this week.

Communion services were held in the Presbyterian church, on last Sunday. There were five persons united with the church.

A temperance union has been organized here, by the ladies.

A slight blaze in Mr. N. A. Young's dwelling and grocery building, on Monday morning, was put out with a few buckets of water.

J. M. Fiscus made a trip to Wooster, on Wednesday, returning home in the evening.

Warren Harper, who was shot in his wrist some time ago, is now recovering rapidly.

A quiet wedding took place here on Thursday, at 2 p. m., at the residence of Rev. Jas. G. Madge, pastor of the U. P. church. The contracting parties were Mr. Tilden Welty and Miss Lina McElhinny, both of this place. We wish the couple prosperity and happiness.

The Dalton band has reorganized and now promises to be good.

## GROVE CITY.

Wilson Webster is lying very sick with lung fever.

Mrs. Henry Indorf is slowly recovering over a few weeks' loss of wind.

John Hornberger and Reuben Bash spent Monday and Tuesday with friends at Shanesville, Ohio.

Paul Wampler will take charge of Mr. John Weffer's farm the first of March.

Mr. John Wilkison, of Apple Creek, spent last week with friends at this place.

Samuel McIntosh, of New Comerstown, is at home with his father at present; he will return in the near future.

Mr. Henry and John Erb are prospecting for coal on the John Steel farm.

John Holbinger met with an accident last Friday night. His horse got away from him and broke his buggy. He escaped from being hurt.

## WAIFS FROM WESTERN STARK.

Our community is all agog over the strange actions and conduct of John Bender, whose manoeuvres were mentioned in last week's INDEPENDENT.

Cards are out announcing the marriage of Miss C. E. Hassler to Mr. H. H. Hollinger, to take place on February 9, 1888.

Quite a number of our people have been attending the revivals held at the M. E. church at Elton.

No singing at Stands' on last Saturday evening, on account of the very inclement weather.

## HOLLINGER-HASSLER.

## A Pleasant Wedding Near Massillon.

One of the grand social events of the season was the marriage of Miss Cora Hassler, of Tuscarawas township, to Mr. Harry Hollinger, one of the most respected young men of Perry township.

About seventy persons assembled to witness the ceremony. Promptly at 1 o'clock the young couple made their appearance in the parlor of the bride's mother, attended by Mr. Harvey Krider and the groom's sister. The bride was beautifully dressed in brown satin.

The ceremony was performed by Rev. S. B. Mase, of Greensburg, Pa. After the ceremony the guests sat down to a beautiful repast, which Mrs. Hassler and her amiable daughter know how to prepare. The presents were too numerous to receive individual mention.

The bride and groom left on the 4 o'clock train for Bellville, where they will spend a few days with the bride's sister. The young couple have the best wishes of the community for their future happiness.

## NEW INDUSTRIES.

## A BIG PLANING MILL ENTERPRISE.

## What Delays the Standard Oil Company.

There are quite a number of manufacturing combinations, in embryo in this city, not to mention enterprises not less useful, of another character. People who have been wondering at the frequent meetings of the Hon. S. A. Conrad, ex-treasurer John R. Dangler and Mr. H. C. Brown, can now understand it. The three will soon form a co-partnership and will operate a planing mill, sash factory and big lumber yard, just as soon as all the arrangements can be made, and as there will be no lack of capital, that probably means as soon as navigation on the canal opens.

They will purchase the Massillon Contracting & Building Company if terms can be made, negotiations having already commenced. Mr. H. C. Baer has wanted to retire for some time on account of ill-health, and the other partners are willing to sell. Should the purchase be made, the contracting will be dropped by the new company and they will manufacture on a large scale and handle lumber. If this deal falls through, a site will be selected and an entire new plant will be established. The firm will probably employ thirty or more hands at the outset, and will push the business for all it is worth.

James H. McLain and C. A. Gates have sold their electric light plant in Canton, so the Democrats say.

The Standard Oil Company would have had the branch built and in operation long ago, but being unable to secure the desired location and not finding another until winter had opened, decided to defer the construction until spring.

## A Good Investment.

is that which yields large returns from a small outlay. Reader, the way is clear! No speculation, no chance, big returns! if you are like most of mankind you have somewhere a weakness—don't feel at all times just as you would like to—headache to-day, backache to-morrow, down sick to-morrow, down sick next week—all because your blood is out of order. A small outlay and what large returns! You invest in Dr. Pierce's Royal Medical Discovery and soon pure, fresh blood courses through your veins, and you are another being.

Miss C. A. Runser is prepared to give instructions on dreamscaping. She will give a series of five lessons on a system of cutting, fitting and basting ladies' garments, thereby enabling a scholar to learn the art without serving the apprenticeship of a dressmaker. Miss Runser is a dressmaker who is well acquainted with the art. For particulars, address Miss C. A. RUNSER, City.

One hundred and seven thousand paupers are now in London.

## GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH.

## AN ARGUMENT AGAINST IT.

Delivered by Col. C. H. Jones, of Florida, in Indianapolis, Special Dispatch to the Independent:

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 9.—"Government control of the telegraph," was the topic assigned to Col. C. H. Jones, of the Jacksonville, Fla. Times Union, before the American National Publishing Association. He began by saying that the strongest argument in behalf of a good telegraph system and the one that is most relied on, is that it would be cheaper and most of the advocates of government control seem to think the argument is closed when that statement is made.

The government, if it so chooses, can fix a rate less than cost, and make up the deficit by taxation. Col. Jones then gave statistics showing that in Great Britain the deficit in operating the government telegraph, has increased from \$362,025 in 1881, to \$2,439,200 in 1886. This deficit must be made good by taxation. And is such taxation justified on the ground that it is a public benefit?

In 1887 over 47,000,000 messages were handled by the Western Union Telegraph Company, and these were sent by less than a million people. The whole of the telegraphing in the United States is done by less than two per cent. of the population. These figures make it plain that to cheapen telegraphing by reducing the rates below cost, and making up the deficit by taxation, means to tax 98 per cent. of the people, who never use the telegraph, for the benefit of stock brokers, speculators, gamblers, pool men, bucket shop proprietors, and sporting men generally, who sent 87 per cent. of the messages.

The only considerable body of men asking for reduction of telegraph tolls are the Knights of Labor, not one in a hundred of whom ever use the telegraph. These misguided people are simply asking the government to tax them for the benefit of a class of people toward whom they are so irreconcilably hostile that membership in their organization is prohibited them.

The newspapers of the United States, he said, are now employing the cheapest and best telegraph service of any newspapers in the world. The British telegraph press rate is twenty-five cents for seventy-five words during the day, and twenty-five cents for one hundred words at night to each place where but one paper is served, and four cents for seventy-five words during the day, and four cents for one hundred words at night, each additional paper served. Other figures were given by the speakers, showing that, viewed in any way possible, the American press rate is now cheaper than the same service in England by from one fifth to one half. These figures apply to the service of the press association.

The cost of special telegraph service in the United States being one-half cent per word, and in Great Britain, one-third cent per word. In the United States, however, the distance is an average of four times greater than in England. The bill introduced by Senator Cullom provides that the night rate for newspaper dispatches, when the same dispatch goes to more than one office, shall be twenty-five cents per hundred words. This is more than twice the rate now charged by the Western Union for transmitting associated press reports, and ten times the rate charged by the same company, when the reports are delivered by leased wires, to four or five papers in the same city. It would be about the same as if Congress should enact a law legislating out of existence half the daily papers of the country, and putting the rest on short rations.

But even this is not the most serious objection from a newspaper man's point of view. The mere suspicion that news has been subjected to government inspection or censorship, would reduce by at least one-half, the value of that news to newspaper publishers and the general public.

In 1884, whether rightly or wrongly,—wrongly as the speaker believed—a belief gained credence that the associated press of the Western Union Telegraph Company had doctored the returns from New York State in the interests of Mr. Blaine. The feeling aroused by this was so intense in New York city that it came near leading to the mobbing of Jay Gould.

With the telegraph system under control, government officials would have every opportunity to become acquainted with every detail of the business of firms and corporations, and the secrets of political parties and party leaders. To say that the officials would not utilize this opportunity, even though they passed it, is to exhibit the guileless innocence of the heathen Chinese. And moreover it is contradicted by the facts and experience in other countries where the system is under government control. In Continental Europe, this espionage is so notorious, that every man who sends a telegram, assumes as a matter of course, that it will be scrutinized by government officials.

In conclusion, Col. Jones said: "Speaking for myself, as a vendor of news, I say unqualifiedly that I want no news that has been subjected to even the suspicion of government supervision or partisan espionage."

## A Cure for Frost Bites.

A correspondent in the New York Sun recommends this: "To one pint of cider vinegar add one-half ounce of oil of vitriol, and wash the affected parts well for two or three nights on going to bed. I have never met with a failure, even when the parts had become decomposed."

## A Cure for Frost